

## ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A “garbage collector” employed to reclaim memory dynamically allocated to data objects employs multiple execution threads to perform a parallel-execution operation and its garbage-collection cycle. A thread executes tasks that it selects from lists whose entries represent tasks dynamically identified during other tasks’ performance. When a thread fails to find a task in one of these lists, it sets to an inactivity-indicating value a field associated with it in a global status word. It also determines whether any field associated with any of the other threads indicates activity. If not, the thread concludes that the parallel-execution operation has been completed. Otherwise, it returns to searching for further tasks to perform.

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